The People's Korea

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Non-Aligned FM Conference Calls for Unity and World Peace

Message of President KIM IL SUNG

President Kim Il Sung Feb. 7 sent a message to the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-aligned Countries.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm greetings to the Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-aligned Countries which opened at the beginning of the significant year marking the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference of non-aligned countries and to the delegates of various countries to the conference.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people hope that the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi will mark an important occasion in correctly analysing and estimating the situation prevailing within and without the non-aligned movement and formulating a common strategy to cope with it.

At present, the non-aligned countries are confronted with an urgent task to check and frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, defend world peace and security, realise the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and further expand and develop this movement.

Today, owing to the scramble of imperialism and all other dominationist forces to maintain and expand the sphere of their influence, the danger of another world war is increasing more and more.

The world is now watching with great attention the moves of the non-aligned movement.

The prevailing situation urgently demands the non-aligned countries struggle against all the dominationist forces, uniting firmly as an integral force, and wage a vigorous struggle to attain the noble idea and goal of the non-aligned movement.

We consider that it is time the non-aligned movement took a decisive step to prevent a new world war and lead our movement to an upsurge.

The non-aligned countries should further intensify the struggle for the dissolution of the military blocs, withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases from others countries, total disarmament, the creation of unclear-free zones and peace zones in many areas of the world and in support of the people's just cause of national liberation and independence.

The non-aligned countries, under the uplifted banner of independence, should adhere to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement and wage an active struggle to defend the principles of complete equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs, strengthen unity and cooperation, destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever join strength with other non-aligned countries, wage a staunch struggle to prevent the danger of a new war and defend world peace and make every possible effort to uphold the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and strengthen and develop this movement.

Believing that the Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi will successfully formulate a common strategy to cope with the prevailing situation, I wholeheartedly wish your conference fine fruit in its work.

The Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference Feb. 9-12 called for unity among all the member nations and issued the New Delhi appeal to all the nations to earnestly work for the avoidance of war and consolidation of international peace and security.

The four-day New Delhi conference was attended by 95 member nations of the non-aligned movement.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, at the opening session, told the delegates, "Divided we are vulnerable. United we can and shall prevail."

DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam who led the DPRK delegation conveyed a message from President Kim Il Sung to the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Ho Dam was the first to make a congratulatory speech on behalf of the non-aligned countries in the Asian region.

He, stressing the need to safeguard the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement, and pledged a dedicated efforts to achieve its unity and cohesion.

As a sign of those efforts, the DPRK delegation decided not to lay the Korean question before the conference to enable the conference to concentrate on discussing questions of principle raised in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and working out common strategy.

French Leader Mitterrand Visits Pyongyang

Francois Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party of France, arrived in Pyongyang on February 14 by special plane for a visit to the DPRK.

He was accompanied by Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of France, Gaston Defferre, member of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party of France and Chairman of the Socialist Group in the National Assembly of France, Claude Estier, member of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party of France, Director of "Unite," the organ of the party, and member of the European Assembly, Jean Marie Cambaceres, Chief of the Asian Sector of the International Secretariat of the Socialist Party of France, and others.

The SPI leader and his delegation held a series of talks with Pyongyang leaders including President Kim Il Sung during their two-day visit to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Feb. 14 in honor of the Franc-Socialist Party leader.

In a speech made at the banquet the DPRK President pointed to the fact that firmly adhering to an independent stand, the Socialist Party of France is now making efforts to build an equitable society where there is no exploitation by monopoly capital, economic democracy is guaranteed to the working people and conducting energetic activities to ease international tensions ensure peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and develop friendship and cooperation among peoples.

He stressed:

We are following with sympathy the just cause of the Socialist Party of France in keeping with the basic idea of independence, amity and peace and will advance hand in hand with it to build an independent and democratic, peaceful and prosperous new world."

Francois Mitterrand, noting that he was very happy to find himself in Pyongyang, he said that they were particularly interested in the agricultural and industrial development which has been effected in Korea under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and which has permitted her in a few years to improve the "economic well being of the population and on the concrete proposals the President has formulated recently for the solution of problems caused by the division of the country.

He expressed the belief that his visit to the DPRK would contribute to further cementing the bonds between the two parties, between the two countries and between the peoples of France and Korea.

The SPI delegation appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on Feb. 15 and inspected the Pyongyang Metro that day.

During their stay in the DPRK some members of the guests including Mr. Mitterrand met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk now staying in Pyongyang.

The SPI delegation led by its leader Francois Mitterrand left Pyongyang on Feb. 15 by special plane.

DPRK Party Trying to Strengthen Ties with Socialist Democrats Of World

(See Detailed Articles on Page 8)

A Pyongyang party called for solidarity with the Socialist International and the social democrats of the world and declared national social democracy its guiding idea. This was the first bid of the sort ever made by a DPRK party.

The call was made by the Korean Democratic Party (KDP) at its 6th party congress held in Pyongyang from Jan. 28 to 29 where the KDP was reorganized into the Korean Social Democratic Party.

The congress revised the programme and rules of the party. Its Chairman is one of Vice-Presidents of the DPRK.

Pyongyang's mass media widely covered the KDP congress and stressed the importance of the birth of the Korean Social Democratic Party (KSDP).

At the two-day congress, speeches were made by Evangelist Sim In Song, delegate of North Pyongan Province, Pastor Kim Duk Ryong, delegate of Kaesong Municipality, Song Yong Guk, delegate of South Hamgyong Province, and Evangelist Ko Hak Jin, delegate of South Pyongan Province.

The KDP was founded in November 1945 as a democratic political party embracing medium and small entrepreneurs, traders, handicraftsmen, petty bougeoisie, some peasants and Christians. The party has cooperated with the Workers' Party of Korea.

The DPRK under a multi-party system, has a number of political parties including the Workers Party of Korea.

The programme adopted at the KDP party congress declared:

"Our national social democracy is the political idea of realizing the independence of the nation and, furthermore, aiming at a socialist society in which the freedom and equality of all people are ensured and their personality and character are respected.

"Our national social democracy is socialist democracy for our nation and democratic socialism suited to our nation."

Addressing the first-day sitting, Mr. Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the KDP, said that the new idea of national social democracy set forth by the party is Korean-style social democracy based on the specific conditions of our country and national peculiarities.

He stressed:

"The most cardinal task confronting the democratic party at present in its external affairs is to strengthen internationalist solidarity with the democratic political parties of all countries of the world and strengthen unity and cooperation with anti-imperialist and independent forces, democratic forces and peace forces."

The Korean Social Democratic Party, the Vice-Chairman declared, is a mass party with national social democracy as its basic idea.

At the KDP party congress, all the speakers said that they would as ever join hands with the communists in the nationwide struggle for founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, though they differ in ideology and idea.

To strengthen solidarity with the Socialist International and social democratic parties of all countries of the world is an important task facing the Korean Social Democratic Party, the speakers noted, and emphasized the Social Democratic Party will further enhance its international position by directing great efforts to cementing contact and exchange and developing friendly and cooperative relations with them.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Asian, Pacific Socialists Call For Mr. Kim's Freedom

The Asian Pacific Socialist Organization, a regional local of the Socialist International, held its first conference in Sydney from Feb. 6 to 8 and adopted a resolution calling for the release of south Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung and the restoration of democratic institutions to south Korea.

Earlier, the 15th Congress of the Socialist International, opened in Madrid, Nov 13, last year, adopted a resolution demanding the freedom of Mr. Kim.

Meanwhile, the London-based Liberal International declared:

"Liberals all over the world have been very concerned about the political trials in Korea. We strongly condemned the trial against Mr. Kim Dae Jung and are indeed very relieved to hear that his death sentence has been commuted. However, this move of the government has to be followed by a general amnesty of all political prisoners and the full restoration of political and human rights in Korea."

Mr. Kim Dae Jung has been transfered from Seoul's army prison to a civilian jail at Chongju, 120 kilometers south of Seoul, informed sources said on Jan. 31.

DPRK Establishes Dipl. Relations with Lebanon

PYONGYANG, February 13 (KCNA) — A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Lebanon was issued on February 12.

The communique says that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon agreed on February 12, 1981, to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

Key to Rural Development: Theses on Socialist Rural Questions

Despite severe influence of the cold front, the DPRK, once a grain-importer, reaped a good harvest last year with 9 million tons of grain produced. Its per hectar grain yeilds in 1979 was 7.2 tons, the highest in the world, higher than the level of Japan.

Last year agriculture was worst throughout the world. The U.S.'s grain production declined 11% compared with the level of 1979, Japan 20% and south Korea 30%.

Today as the food problem is a major issue to most of countries, food is being used as one of diplomatic and strategic weapons or along with arms and oil. The DPRK, now thoroughly self-sufficient in food supply, exports food to more than 20 countries.

A secret of this agricultural success can be found in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question which was defined on February 25, 1964 at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

With the socialist transformation of the production relations in 1958, new approaches to the rural question became urgently needed.

In the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic construction, the rural questions amounted to emancipating the farmers from exploitation by and bondage to the landlords and freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the feudal relations of production, through the abolition of the feudal land-ownership in the countryside. The DPRK solved these questions by carrying out the land reform in March 1946.

In the stage of the socialist revolution, the rural questions concertves emancipating the farmers for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression and completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership.

These questions were solved in the DPRK when the socialist cooperation of agriculture was completed there in August 1958.

Under socialism the rural questions involve developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, into making the life of the peasants bountiful, abolishing the backwardness in the country side left over by the exploiter society, and gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country.

If a socialist state fails to put great stress on rural construction its countryside will be left behind, and eventually it will be compelled to buy food from other countries.

Since the DPRK was at the first stage of socialist construction, rural questions were especially important. It was trying to transform cooperative ownership into owner ship by all the people. However there were still considerable differences between farm and industrial labor in the country. A great deal of mechanization was needed in agriculture, as a large proportion of the work was done by manual labor. The farmers generally lag behind the workers in the development of their political consciousness and suffer much from selfishness.

From these realities, at that time needed was continued state guidance and assistance to the cooperative economy, thereby further strengthening its material and technical foundations, stimulate the farmers' zeal for higher production; and raise their standard of living quickly.

The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question gave correct answers to all the rural questions arose at that time.

Basic principles in the solution of the rural question were clarified in the theses:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural districts;

Second, working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of industrial enterprise management, links between owner ship by the whole people and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

Irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization were treated as chief tasks in the technical revolution. Detailed tasks were put forward. Between two or three years 700,000 hectars of paddy fields should be increased; the number of tractors must be raised to 70,000-80,000, that of trucks to 10,000-13,000, medium and small power stations should be constructed in many parts of the country to provide electricity to all the farm houses; the per-hectar amount of supply of chemical fertilizers should be raised to 500 kg within a few years and later on, to more than one ton.

It said about the cultural revolution:

"The main content of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to raise the level of general knowledge and the technical level of the peasants."

Tasks in this domain are: To make technical education universal for the younger generation and to strengthen adult education; to advance the public health service and sanitary work; to better the working conditions of women; to build more dwelling houses; to supply more copies of newspapers, magazines and books and to build club houses to develop the mass cultural work.

About ideological education:

"One of the most important problems in the communist education of the peasantry is to root out egoism and the petty-proprietor proclivity which persist in their minds and arm them with the ideas of collectivism.

"It is important to arm the peasants all the more firmly with the spirit of loving labor.

"The spirit of opposing the old and aspiring after the new and the spirit of loving the future should be cultivated among the peasants, and they should be armed with revolutionary optimism."

The theses stressed that the leadership and assistance of the working class to the peasantry and the support of towns to the countryside are a basic condition for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, for ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, firmly building up the socialist countryside together with the socialist cities and workers' districts and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

On the state guidance it said:

"The system and methods of state guidance of the agricultural co-operative economy are of decisive importance in improving the management of the cooperative economy and strengthening the ties between the property of the whole people and cooperative property."

An important question in giving guidance to regionally dispersed objects like those in the countryside is to designate a definite district as a unit for unified guidance and the unit as the base, to give direct guidance to all the objects within the district concerned.

The theses taught:

"The county is the base for accelerating the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, the base for connecting towns and the countryside and bringing the political, economic and cultural support of towns to the countryside."

In the last part of the theses put forward were immediate measures for consolidating the economic basis of the cooperative farms and improving the livelihood of the peasants.

Complete abolition of the agricultural tax in kind, undertaking with state funds of rural capital construction projects and construction of modern houses for the peasants at state expense were the most urgent tasks and measures.

Since the publication of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question, agriculture has been steadily developed. It is a known fact agriculture is an Achilles tendon for socialist states.

Before the liberation, 1945, the northern area of Korea was regarded as a region unfit for farming. Its 80% of territory is mountainous and the annual rainfall is 800 to 1,400 ml. with 60 to 70% of them come in July and August and its long spell of inclement weather is unfavorable for crop production.

The theses helped to overcome all these obstacles to boost agricultural production. An end result has been striking increase in grain output.

The country's grain output jumped to 7 million tons in 1974 from 3.8 million tons of 1960 and in 1976 it reached 8 million tons, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979 and 1980.

Irrigation was set forth by the theses has been successfully completed nationwide.

Basic irrigation was completed in 1966 as all the paddy fields were irrigated and all-round irrigation was completed in 1970. During the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1970) reservoirs increased to 117 and pumping stations 8,850, and in 1978 the country had 1,500 reservoirs and 40,000-km irrigation channels and 16,100 water pumping stations.

Electrification was completed in 1970. At the time of the theses issue electricity was introduced to 92.1% of rural areas and 62% of rural houses. In 1969 the country's annual electric consumption in the rural areas was 1,000 million kwh and it reached 1,600 million kwh in 1974. Today electricity has found its way to every rural village and every farm house in the country and electric power is widely used as a source of motor power and heat energy in agricultural production.

Mechanization also developed quickly. In 1964 only 0.65 tractor operated in each 100-hectar field. The number of tractor increased to 3-4 in 1974, 5-6 in 1977 and 7-8 in 1979. In 1960s manual labor was the main labor means of agriculture but in 1974 50% of rice-planting in farms were done by machines and the ratio rose to 80% in 1975. Today most of agricultural production is mechanized.

Per-hectar amount of supply of chemical fertilizer became 1.5 tons in 1979. This is more than the level of Japan (772kg). Fertilizer supply had been also steadily increased as the rural theses set out a task to this domain. Per-hectar amount of supply of chemical fertilizer was 1,000 kg in 1975, 1,200-1,300 kg in 1977 and 1,500kg in1979. Weed killers account for 97% of weeding of paddy fields now.

Unlike other countries depending on imported oil for chemical, the DPRK uses local coal for the production of chemical fertilizer and other chemicals.

Tax in kind was completely abolished by law in 1966. In 1964 only 30% of total farms had been completely exempted from the tax in kind.

Modern village houses for hundreds of thousands of families built at state expense stand in rows and recently they are changed to two-storeied houses from low ones.

The DPRK has already reached the level of the advanced countries of the world in agriculture as it completed irrigation and electrification with both tasks of agricultural chemicalization and mechanization near completion.

The state, industry and the working class offered all assistance to agricultural production. Now the difference between agriculture and industry has been progressively lessened. It is time for agricultural cooperative ownership to be adequate to all-people ownership. An 8-hour work day has already been applied at some cooperatives.

Goals of Socialist Economic Construction (3)

The textile industry is confronted with the task to turn out 1,500 million metres of fabrics annually in 1980's.

When the goal is attained, 80 metres of fabrics will go to each head of the population in Korea.

The textile industry of the DPRK which produced only 14 centimetres of fabrics per capita before liberation has made a fast progress after liberation.

Large-scale textile mills have cropped up in all parts of the country including Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Sariwon and Hamhung and new bases of fibre production depending on solid bases of home raw materials such as vinalon and staple fibre have taken shape.

As a result the DPRK's textile output in 1956 was 66 times the pre-liberation mark of 1944.

About 250 million metres of fabrics were produced in 1962.

With the production of 400 million metres in 1970, 30 metres went to each head of the population. The total textile production capacity jumped to more than 600 million metres in the period of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

In recent years orlon and polyethylene factories have been built in the DPRK and the existing chemical fibre production bases have been equipped with new technique to sharply boost the output of a wide variety of chemical fibre.

Agriculture

When the goal of 15 million tons of grain is attained completely, it will increase the DPRK's economic power still more and provide the people with a richer and happier life. The output of 15 million ton of grain will raise the agriculture to the level of the leading countries all over the world.

What is most important in developing agriculture at present is to complete its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and thus accomplish the task of industrializing agriculture.

Last year there were seven tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. Chemical fertilizers, weed killers and various other agricultural chemicals were produced and supplied in quantities, and last year 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied to each chongbo of fields, and weeding was done by chemical means in 97% of the total rice fields.

Tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in a greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to 12 tractors may be allotted at the end of 1980's to every 100 chongbo of cultivated land in the DPRK.

In order to increase agricultural production, the cultivated land should be expanded steadily by reclaiming tideland energetically.

The DPRK will reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland in the coming 10 years.

Ongjin county, South Hwanghae Province, converted over 600 hectares of tideland into rice-fields during last two months or more. In Haeju 300 hectares of tideland were dammed off in a short period.

Over 1,000 hectares of tideland were reclaimed in Nampo municipality over the last two months of last year.

The South Pyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Complex is energetically pressing ahead with this work to complete within this year the already started project of reclaiming over 2,400 hectares of tideland and reclaim more than 117,900 hectares in the future.

Tens of thousands of hectares of tideland have been already reclaimed in the DPRK. A number of ri have made their appearance in the tideland reclaimed in the coastal areas of Onchon, Chungsan, Pyongwon and Sukchon counties, South Pyongan Province, and farms with over 1,000 hectares of land under cultivation have taken shape.

Fishing Industry

In the 1980's Korea will raise the yearly aquatic output to five million tons. Then, the per capita daily supply of aquatic products will reach over 700 grams.

Many fishing ports on the east coast have been reconstructed on an expansion basis and more than ten new fishing bases built near fishing grounds of the West Sea.

With the rapid development of the shipbuilding industry, fishing fleets have been firmly built up with large and modern fishing boats, such as over 10,000-ton processing mother-ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transport ships, 3,750-ton stern trawlers and 450-ton all-purpose trawlers.

The number of fishing boats increased 1.7 times in the past decade.

Medium and small fishing boats have been conditioned into all-purpose fishing boats to catch more fish, not restricted by seasonal and fishing conditions.

The aquatic output of the DPRK has grown year after year to hit its target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) 19 months ahead of schedule.

Last year's aquatic output reached nearly two million tons to raise per capita daily supply to 300 grams.

The fish processing industry has likewise made rapid advance.

Modern freezing plants, cold storages and processing plants have been built in the fish pools and consumer bases and refrigerator trains and refrigerator transport cars have been introduced to establish a well-regulated supply system up to mountainous villages of the inland area. **(Concluded)**

Non-Aligned Countries Must Unite for World Peace and Security

Speech of Ho Dam, Foreign Minister

Follows a gist of DPRK foreign-minister's speech at foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries.

Aggravated International Situation

It is a most urgent and important task facing the non-aligned movement to remove the danger of a new world war and defend world peace and security at present.

The international situation today is extremely strained owing to the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war for maintaining and expanding their supremacy and the world finds itself at the crossroad of war and peace.

If a world war broke out, its first victims would be small nations.

The obtaining situation arouses deep apprehensions of the world peaceloving people including the peoples of non-aligned countries.

But, to our regret, our movement is not in a position to give full scope to its great strength at this critical moment when the dancer of a new world war is daily growing.

All the non-aligned countries, holding high the banner of non-alignment, the banner of independence, should make the non-aligned movement a living organisation moving with vitality.

Only then can we thwart and frustrate the imperialist big powers' policies of aggression and war and defend world peace and security, constantly expand and develop the non-aligned movement and successfully build an independent new world.

Tasks

We consider that it is high time we rose as one man to oppose war, guarantee a durable peace in the world and expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

Firstly, all the non-aligned countries should set it as their main task at present to prevent a new world war and defend peace and security.

Peace can be defended only when we dispel all illusions about imperialism, wage a decisive struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and deliver blows to them and put pressure on them.

The non-aligned countries should refrain from acts helpful to the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and not do such things as waging a war by proxy for them in any case.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should push to the foreground the questions of abandoning all military blocs, withdrawing all foreign troops and military bases in other countries, establishing nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many areas of the world and concentrate all efforts of the non-aligned movement on their realization.

The imperialists are still keeping a large number of their troops in the territories of other countries including south Korea and scheming to build new military bases in different parts of the world while strengthening the existing ones.

The non-aligned nations should strongly demand that foreign troops and military bases in other countries be unconditionally withdrawn.

Thirdly, we should actively assist the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence and sincerely support the struggle of peoples for the building of a new society.

The Korean people resolutely support the struggle of the Namibian and south African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and the struggle of the African people for the complete liberation of Africa.

They also express firm solidarity with the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their struggle for the retaking of the occupied Arab land, the restoration of full national rights of the Palestinian people including the building of an independent state and for defence of the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people support the struggle of the Asian people for the building of an independent and prosperous new Asia, the struggle of the Latin American people for defence of national sovereignty, right to territorial waters and natural resources and the struggle of the European people for peace and security in Europe.

Fourthly, all non-aligned, countries should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of our movement.

In order to abide by this fundamental principle of the movement, the non-aligned countries must never dance to other's drum beating and must categorically reject any attempt or pressure or temptation to change or violate the fundamental principle of the movement.

Fifthly, the non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs in the relationship between its member nations and strive in every way to achieve unity.

Complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs is the norm of action to be observed between non-aligned countries and the basis of their unity and cohesion.

Within the non-aligned movement, one nation must under no circumstances take issue with or meddle in the internal affairs of other member nations and, particularly, must not attempt to solve by forces of arms the disputes between member nations.

The peaceful solution of the Korean question is a link in the struggle of the non-aligned countries and the world peaceloving people to remove the danger of a new world war and defend peace.

Korea is a place on which the U.S. manoeuvres of aggression and war are concentrated, and a main hotbed of a new war in Asia.

The United States and south Korean rulers are viciously scheming to ignite a new war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

Today the world peaceloving countries and people valuing peace are all following the developments in Korea.

New Proposal by DPRK President

As already known widely to the world, President Kim Il Sung President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea put forward a new proposal to ease tension and achieve a durable peace in Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

We consider that the new reunification proposal is the most realistic one to ease tension and remove the danger of war in our country and firmly guarantee peace in Asia and the world.

To remove the danger of war in Korea, the Korean armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement.

We have proposed many a time to the United States to have dialogue between Korea and the United States and conclude a peace agreement.

The United States, however, has not yet accepted our just proposition, but continues creating a more grave danger to peace.

DPRK Stand

We solemnly appeal to the non-aligned countries to actively help the Korean people in the cause of forcing the foreign troops to pull out of Korea, removing the danger of war and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country in the future, too, as in the past.

It is an important task facing our movement at present to establish a new international economic order and strengthen economic and technical cooperation among the member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries, should establish a fair financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations with united strength so as to eradicate the source of international exploitation.

In particular, they should energetically struggle to defend the permanent sovereignty over their domestic resources and economic enterprises and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour.

While struggling to establish a new international economic order we should further strengthen mutual cooperation among the member nations of the movement.

What is important here, we believe, is to enter upon the road of realizing cooperation in actuality instead of discussing the principle endlessly.

In cooperation among the non-aligned countries at present it is urgent, above all, to direct primary attention to the problem of food and agriculture, we think.

We should support and foster various initiatives to further strengthen cooperation in this field including the exchanges of experiences gained by non-aligned countries and developing countries in the work for self-sufficiency in food.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity we propose the convocation of a seminar of non-aligned countries and developing countries on food and increased agricultural production in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this year as one of such initiatives.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, struggle resolutely to remove the danger of a new war and defend world peace and make every possible effort to safeguard the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and develop and strengthen it, by uniting strength with other non-aligned countries. **(KCNA)**

Korea Not Submitted to Non-Aligned FM Conference: DRPK Delegation Spokesman

The spokesman of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now staying in the capital of India to attend the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries called a press conference on Feb. 7 and published a statement in connection with the DPRK delegation's decision not to lay the Korean question before the conference. Follows a gist of statement published by the DPRK spokesman at a press conference.

Recalling that the foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi was opening at a time when the international tension is becoming more strained and the danger of a war is growing day by day due to the big powers' scramble for the sphere of influence, the statement says:

The international situation at the present juncture makes it urgent to ease tension, remove the danger of a war and preserve world peace and security, and the world is following with keen interest the drift of the non-aligned movement.

Under the prevailing situation the non-aligned countries should uphold the principles of this movement, achieve unity and cohesion and strengthen and develop this movement as an integral force.

Today the non-aligned movement is confronted with a heavy task to lead this movement to a new upsurge by working out a common strategy to ease international tension, prevent the danger of a war and further strengthen and develop the movement to cope with the obtaining situation.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference convened earlier than had been scheduled in keeping with the development of the situation assumes the character of an emergency meeting and a regular meeting.

In face of the obtaining situation all the attendants of the conference should concentrate on discussing questions of principle raised in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and working out common strategy.

Taking this into consideration, the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided not to lay the Korean question before the conference. This is an expression of our broad-minded and sincere efforts.

The Korean question is, in essence, a question of putting an end to the domination and interference of the outside forces and completely realizing the national sovereignty of the Korean people and one of the important international problems for removing the root cause of tension and preserving peace and security in Asia and the world.

Therefore, the Korean question is a link in the whole chain of the struggle for carrying into practice the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement against all forms of domination, subjugation and interference of the imperialists. Hence the Korean question has been discussed at a number of summit conferences and foreign ministers' conferences in the past period and relevant decisions were adopted.

The Sixth Summit Conference adopted good decisions containing just demands helpful to the acceleration of Korean reunification including the demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases from south Korea.

Many countries are now urging that the Korean question be discussed at the conference we are going to hold. Their demand is entirely justifiable.

But, the DPRK delegation has decided to take a magnanimous stand not to raise the Korean question at the conference so that efforts can be concentrated on the debate of overall questions of principle for further strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement in conformity with the obtaining situation.

We firmly believe that this constructive stand will enjoy support and welcome of all countries as an expression of the noble stand for riding over the complicated present situation and treasuring more than anything else the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

The statement stresses in conclusion:

The decision not to raise the Korean question at the conference does not mean the exclusion of the discussion of the Korean question at conferences of the non-aligned movement. The Korean question will remain one of the important questions in the non-aligned movement. **(KCNA)**

Partial List of Seoul's Pol. Prisoners

An international human rights organization compiled this list whose identity withheld for security reasons. The following is the first part of the list.

YOUTH, STUDENTS ARRESTS (MAY-JUNE 1980)

NOTE:
A: Name
B: Name of School
C: Major/Year
D: Date of Arrest/Release/Detention
E: Name of Prison
F: 1st Trial

1. A. Lee Jae Ku B. Song Kyun Kwan C. business/2 D. May 4/Aug. 2/May 10 E. dismissal (of intermediate appeal)
2. A. Koo Song Won B. Song Kyun Kwan C. politics/3 D. May 4/Aug. 2/May 10 E. Seoul F. dismissal
3. A. Chu Kyong Min B. Song Kyun Kwan C. German/3 D. May 4/Aug. 2/May 10 E. Seoul F. dismissal
4. A. Kim Chi Yong B. Yonsei C. Theology/2 D. May 25/Aug. 2/Aug. 18 E. Seoul F. dismissal
5. A. Cho In Yong B. Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies C. Japanese/ D. May 25/Aug. 2/June 16 E. Seoul F. dismissal
6. A. Nam Yun Sam B. Kukmin C. D. May 1/Aug. 2/May 8 E. Seoul F. dismissal
7. A. An Tae Yong B. Korea C. business/2 D. May 29/Aug. 2/June 10 E. Seoul F. dismissal
8. A. Chang Sok Jae B. Methodist Theol. C. Theology/4 D. June 2/Aug. 2/June 17 E. Seoul F. dismissal
9. A. Whang Jae Do B. Seoul C. Philo./Gr. D. end of May/Aug. 2/July 4 E. Seoul F. dismissal
10. A. Chong Chung Yong B. Seoul C. German/2 D. end of May/July 26/July 4 E. Seoul F. dismissal
11. A. Yun Jong Un B. Seoul C. English/2 D. end of May/July 26/July 4 E. Seoul F. dismissal
12. A. Paik Wan Sung B. Korea C. journalism/4 D. June 2/Aug. 2/June 17 E. Seoul F. dismissal
13. A. Lee Kyong Jae B. Korea C. politics/3 D. May 17/Aug. 9/June 17 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
14. A. Lee Myong Shik B. Korea C. economics/4 D. May 17/Aug. 2/June 17 E. Seoul F. dismissal
15. A. Lee Pom B. Korea C. politics/3 D. E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
16. A. Lee Sung Jae B. Korea C. history/3 D. May 17/July 26/June 17 E. Seoul F. stay (of indictment)
17. A. Choi Yong Il B. Hankuk Theol. C. seminary/4 D. June 17/ / E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
18. A. Soh In Kyu B. Han-Yang C. D. / /June 17 E. Seoul F. dismissal
19. A. Bu Ja Yong B. Sogang C. Philo./2 D. –/Aug. 2/July 4 E. F. dismissal
20. A. Lee Tae Yol B. Sogang C. physics/ D. June 2/Aug. 2/July 4 E. Seoul F. dismissal
21. A. Chi Non Se B. Sogang C. – D. – E. Seoul F. stay
22. A. Lee Kyu Chong B. Sogang C. D. E. Seoul F. stay
23. A. Park Song ? B. Sogang C. English/ D. June 7/ / July 4 E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
24. A. Kim Tae Jung B. Sogang C. history/3 D. May 17/Aug. 9/July 4 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
25. A. Shin Myong Shik B. Kyunghee C. history/4 D. May 17/ /July 4 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
26. A. Han Hwa Pong B. Kyunghee C. business/4 D. May 17/Aug. 9/July 4 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
27. A. Yun Jong Chon B. Kyunghee C. technology/3 D. May 17/Aug. 2/June 25 E. Seoul F. dismissal
28. A. Kwon Hyok Jong B. Kyunghee C. D. /Aug. 2/June 25 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
29. A. Im Song Oo B. Methodist Theol. C. seminary/4 D. May 17/Aug. 9/July 5 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
30. A. Son Yong Ik B. Kyunghee C. D. E. F.
31. A. Kim Chon Won B. Kyunghee C. seminary/2 D. E. F. 3-year impr.
32. A. Kim Sok Chin B. Kyunghee C. seminary/3 D. E. F. 3-year impr.
33. A. Lee Kun Chon B. Kyunghee C. seminary/1 D. E. Seoul F.
34. A. Kim Su Ho B. Jae Yuk C. D. May 18/Aug. 2/July 1 E. Seoul F. dismissal
35. A. Kim Chang Chu B. Seoul C. postgraduate D. May 29/July 27/ E. F. stay
36. A. Oh Sei Ku B. Hankuk Theol. C. seminary/ D. June 13/Aug. 2/June 20 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
37. A. Kang Song Ku B. Yonsei C. ind. administration D. May 28/ /July 18 E. Seoul F. 1-year & 6 month impr.
38. A. Park Song Hyon B. Yonsei C. D. June 23/ /July 18 E. F.
39. A. Kim Tae Sung B. Korea C. postgraduate D. /Sep 26/July 4 E. F.
40. A. Park Kang Wu B. Korea C. D. Aug. 2/ /July 18 E. F. dismissal
41. A. Ro Dong Chin B. Sung Kyun Kwan C. D. /July 18 E. F.
42. A. Kang Kil Mo B. Sung Kyun Kwan C. postgraduate D. /July 18 E. F. stay
43. A. Choi Byong Chol B. Song Kyun Kwan C. postgraduate D. /Aug. 2/July 18 E. F. dismissal
44. A. Lee Shin Pom B. Seoul C. law/ D. June 20/ / July 15 E. Army F. 12-year impr.
45. A. Oh Won Chin B. Chungnam C. philosophy/3 D. E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
46. A. Kim Chong Ho B. Chungnam C. Korean literature/4 D. E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
47. A. Soh Byong B. Chungnam C. sociology/4 D. E. Taejon F. 2-year impr.
48. A. Son Jae Kyu B. Chungnam C. sociology/3 D. E. Taejon F. 2-year impr.
49. A. Kim Kwan Wi B. Chungnam C. law/4 D. E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
50. A. Kim Yong Pom B. Chungnam C. French literature/4 D. E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
51. A. Lee Jun Wi B. Chungnam C. law/2 D. E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
52. A. Moon Song Shik B. Chungnam C. philosophy/2 D. E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
53. A. Ro Ki Yon B. Chungnam C. philosophy/2 D. / / June 17 E. Taejon F. 2-year impr.
54. A. Whang Son Kon B. Chungnam C. chemical ind./4 D. / /June 17 E. F. 1-year impr.
55. A. Pang Bi Ho B. Chungnam C. chemical ind./4 D. / / June 17 E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
56. A. Ro Kwang Wu B. Chungnam C. chemical ind./4 D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
57. A. Cho Im Jae B. Chungnam C. mechanical engineering D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
58. A. Lee Sang Hyon B. Kongju Educational C. D. / / June 17 E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
59. A. Kwon Yong Kuk B. Kongju Educational C. D. /June 17 E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
60. A. Choi Yong Il B. Kongju Educational C. physical education D. E. F. 1-year impr.
61. A. Chong Kwan Yong B. Kongju Education C. English literature D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
62. A. Lee Kyong Ha B. Mokwon C. divinity/2 D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
63. A. Kim Yong Pom B. Mokwon C. divinity/2 D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
64. A. Lee Ha Won B. Mokwon C. divinity/2 D. / /June 17 E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
65. A. Kim Yong Whan B. Mokwon C. divinity/2 D. –/ –/ June 17 E. Taejon F. 2-year impr.
66. A. Kim Myong Su B. C. D. E. F.
67. A. Yu Jong Dok B. Dankook C. ind. administration/3 D. / /June 17 E. F. 1-year impr.
68. A. Lee Byong Kil B. Kangwon C. administration D. May 17/ /June 26 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 3-year impr.
69. A. Choi Yun B. Kanwon C. English/2 D. June 20/ / June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 3-year impr.
70. A. Song Nak Chol B. Kangwon C. agro-chemical/4 D. May 17/ /June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
71. A. Kim Chon An B. Kanwon C. agro-chemical/4 D. May 17/ /June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 2-year impr.
72. A. Sim Tae San B. Kangwon C. mathematics/4 D. end of May/ /June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 1-year impr.
73. A. Kim In Gi B. Kangwon C. administration/ D. end of May/ /June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. stay
74. A. Kwon In Kyu B. Kangwon C. tourism/4 D. end of May/ /June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 2-year impr.
75. A. Kim Sang Ho B. Kangwon C. law/3 D. end of May/ / June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 2-year impr.
76. A. Yu Hae Son B. Kangwon C. law/3 D. end of May/ / June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 1-year impr.
77. A. Choi Kwang Kyu B. Kangwon C. law/3 D. end of May/ / June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. stay
78. A. Kim In Kyu B. Kangwon C. law/3 D. end of May/ / June 17 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 1-year impr.
79. A. Lee Jong Yol B. Kangwon C. Korean literature/4 D. May 17/July 30/June 26 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. 1-year impr.
80. A. Paik Chin Suk B. Kangwon C. art/3 D. May 17/ /June 26 E. Chun Chon M.P. F. dismissal
81. A. Cho Tae Won B. Pusan C. D. May 17/ / E. Pusan F. 3-year impr.
82. A. Lee Sang Kyong B. Kangwon C. sociology/2 D. May 17/ / E. Pusan F.
83. A. Kim Yong B. C. D. E. Pusan F. 3-year impr.
84. A. Shin Jae Shik B. Kangwon C. D. May 17/July 30/ E. Pusan F. 3-year impr.
85. A. Chong Kwang Min B. Kangwon C. D. E. Pusan F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
86. A. Kim Jong Sei B. Pusan C. D. E. Pusan F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
87. A. Yu Kuk Yol B. Dong-A C. politics/ D. May 28/ / E. Pusan F. 1-year impr.
88. A. Yon Song Man B. Seoul C. national history/ D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 F. Anyang F. dismissal
89. A. Oh ? Jong B. Seoul C. philosophy/ D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 F. Anyang F. dismissal
90. A. Yu Kei Sang B. Soong Jun C. philosophy/ D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 F. Anyang F. stay
91. A. Lee Yong Son B. Seoul C. ind./4 D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 E. Anyang F. stay
92. A. Paik Nam Gi B. Chungang C. /4 D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 E. Anyang F. 2-year impr.
93. A. Shin On Kwan B. Seoul C. agro-chemical/4 D. June 5/Aug. 19/July 6 E. Anyang F.
94. A. Kwon O Hun B. Seoul C. education/ D. /Aug. 19/ E. F. suspension
95. A. Kim Son Tae B. Seoul C. D. E. F.
96. A. Lee Byong Ho B. Seoul C. D. E. F.
97. A. Shin Kyong Jun B. Kyonghee C. ind. administration/3 D. May 22/ –/end of July E. F. 2-year impr.
98. A. Kim Su Yong B. Dongguk C. /1 D. May 22/ –/end of July E. Anyang F. 2-year impr.
99. A. Choi Chong Kan B. C. D. May 22/ /end of July E. Anyang F. 2-year impr.
100. A. Cho Song Oo B. Korea C. D. June 20/ –/July 20 E. Seoul F. 15-year impr.
101. A. Oh Bae Shik B. Hongik C. ind./ D. May 18/Aug. 2/July 4 E. Seoul F. stay
102. A. Lee Yong Chol B. holiness seminary C. /4 D. May 18/Aug. 2/July 4 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
103. A. Kim Jae Muk B. Myong Ji C. D. June 6/ /July 4 E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
104. A. Lee Ho Yop B. Seoul C. postgraduate D. June 6/ July 4 E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
105. A. Shin Hwa Sop B. Seoul C. D. June 6/Aug. 4/July 4 E. Seoul F. stay
106. A. Kim Hyong Gi B. EYC Secretary C. Councillor of EYC D. June 28/Aug. 16/July 19 E. Seoul F. dismissal
107. A. Shin Tae Shik B. Korea C. D. / /July 4 F. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
108. A. Chon Sang Man B. Korea C. D. end of June/Oct. 6/July 20 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
109. A. Lee Dae Su B. Yonsei C. education/3 D. / –/July 18 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
110. A. Park Kwang Ho B. Yonsei C. politics/4 D. / –/July 18 E. Seoul F. stay
111. A. Koh Kyong Dae B. Yonsei C. history/4 D. – /Aug. 2/July 18 E. Seoul F. stay
112. A. Cho Yong Shik B. Yonsei C. divinity/4 D. / /July 18 E. Seoul F. 1-year impr.
113. A. Lee Hyon Bae B. Seoul C. D. June 27/July 9/ E. Seoul F. –
114. A. Kang Jong Ho B. Seoul C. spatiography/2 D. end of May/ /July 20 E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
115. A. Kim Hak Min B. Yonsei C. economics/4 D. May 17/Aug. 2/July 20 E. Seoul F. stay
116. A. Lee Sok Pyo B. Chungang C. history/4 D. June 28/ / July 20 E. Seoul F. 7-year impr.
117. A. Sol Fun B. Korea C. history/4 D. E. Seoul F. 10-year impr.
118. A. Lee Hae Chan B. Seoul C. sociology/3 D. June 24/ /July 20 E. Seoul F. 10-year impr.
119. A. Kum Sung Gi B. Korea C. D. E. Seoul F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
120. A. Om Ju Ung B. Korea C. law/4 D. May 17/Aug. 2/ E. Seoul F. stay
121. A. Song Ok B. Seoul C. Korean literature D. May 17/Aug. 14/July 25 E. Anyang F. stay
122. A. Kim Hyong Son B. Ehwa Women's C. /2 D. June 24/Aug. 16/Aug. 1 E. Seoul F. stay
123. A. Lee Min Ja B. Ehwa Women's C. /2 D. June 24/Aug. 15/Aug. 24 E. Seoul F. stay
124. A. Lee Dong Sop B. Kangwon C. D. end of June/July 29/ E. Seoul F. 2-year impr.
125. A. Kim Chang Ju B. Seoul C. D. end of June/July 29/ E. F. stay
126. A. Oh Myong Hee B. Seoul C. history/2 D. June 14/July 22/ E. F. stay
127. A. Choi Jong Sun B. Ehwa Women's C. /4 D. June 13/ –/July 16 E. Seoul F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
128. A. Park Kyong Hee B. Dong Kuk D. –/Aug. 2/ E. Seoul F. stay
129. A. Shim Jae Chol B. Seoul C. – D. middle of June/ / end of July F. 5-year impr.
130. A. Kim Do Yon B. Seoul C. Korean literature/4 D. May 17/Aug. 14/end of July F. Seoul F. stay
131. A. Chang Shin Kyu B. Song Kyun Kwan B. C. D. June/ /middle of July F. Seoul F. stay
132. A. Shin Jei Ryun B. Korea C. D. E. Seoul F. stay
133. A. Park Il Nam B. Korea C. administration/2 D. May 17/ /July E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
134. A. Ro Chang-Shik B. Hankuk Theological C. seminary/3 D. May 17/ /July 18 E. Seoul F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
135. A. Park Wan Su B. Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies C. Arabic/1 D. –/Aug. 2/July 18 E. Seoul F. stay
136. A. Hyong Nan Ok B. Sookmyung Women's C. ? D. May 17/Aug. 2/ E. Seoul F. stay
137. A. Soh Won Gi B. Korea C. D. /Aug. 2/ E. Seoul F. stay
138. A. Whang Byong Oo B. Seoul C. – D. –/Aug. 2/ – E. Seoul F. stay
139. A. Kim Chon Yong B. Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies C. politics/ – D. end of July/ –/Aug. 1 E. Seoul F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
140. A. Chong Hae Rang B. – C. – D. – E. Seoul F. released

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

141. A. Cho Nam Il B. Seoul C. ind. adm./3 D. July 28/ – / – E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
142. A. Shin Kun Su B. Seoul C. economics/2 D. middle of July/Aug. 20/Aug. 6 E. Seoul F. released
143. A. Chong Jae Yong B. Seoul C. sociology/ – D. middle of July/Aug. 20/Aug. 6 E. Seoul F. stay
144. A. Kim Jang Kyu B. Hankuk Theol. C. seminary/3 D. July 23/Aug. 25/July 26 E. Taejon F. released
145. A. Han Ki Ho B. Kongju Education C. – D. end of June / – /July E. Taejon F. released
146. A. Kim Kwan Jae B. Konju Education C. – D. end of June/ – /July E. Taejon F. 1-year impr.
147. A. Chang Jae In B. – C. D. end of June/ – /July E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
148. A. Kim Yong Myong B. Chongju C.– D. end of June/Aug. 25/July E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
149. A. Choi Jong Chol B. Pusan C. – D. – E. Taejon F. 3-year impr.
150. A. Lee Byong Nam B. Seoul C. postgraduate D. June/Aug. 16/July E. Seoul F. non-indictment
151. A. An Jae Song B. Kangwon C. – /3 D. June/Aug. 16/July E. Seoul F. non-indictment
152. A. Lee Dong Kuk B. Seoul C. law/4 D. June 17/Aug. 14/ – E. Anyang F. stay
153. A. Kim Ki Son B. Chungang C. law/3 D. May 8/Sep. 8/Aug. 15 E. Anyang F. stay
154. A. Lee Sang Uk B. Jong Shin C. /2 D. – E. Anyang F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
155. A. Shin On Kun B. Jong Shin C. – /4 D. – E. Anyang F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
156. A. Soh Jong Bun B. Soong Jun C. – /2 D. May 8/Sep. 8/Aug. 15 E. Anyang F. 1-year & 6-month impr.
157. A. Chang Hun Yol B. Seoul C. – /4 D. end of June/Sep. 8/ – E. Anyang F. dismissal
158. A. Yoh Kun Dong B. Seoul C. philosophy/2 D. May 17/Sep. 8/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
159. A. Chong Kwang Soh B. Seoul C. education/2 D. May 17/Sep. 8/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
160. A. Kim Bu Kyol B. Seoul C. politics/4 D. end of June/Sep. 8/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
161. A. Chae Chong Sok B. Seoul C. – D. end of June/Sep. 8/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
162. A. Chong Chol Sang B. Seoul C. ind. adm./3 D. May 17/Sep. 8/July F. Anyang F. dismissal
163. A. Chin Jae Hak B. Seoul C. history/2 D. – /Sep. 8/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
164. A. Chae Kwang Sok B. Seoul C. English/4 D. May 17/Sep. 8/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
165. A. Yu Shi Min B. Seoul C. D. May 17/Sep. 8/ F. Anyang F. dismissal
166. A. Pang Byong Kyu B. Seoul C. /3 D. – /Sep. 8/ F. Anyang F. dismissal
167. A. Kim Il Sop B. Seoul C. /4 D. /Sep. 8/ E. Anyang F. dismissal
168. A. Son Kwang Oo B. Seoul C. /4 D. May 17/Sep. 8/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
169. A. Kim Kyong Tae B. Seoul C. Korean literature/4 D. end of June/Sep. 8/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
170. A. Kim Yong Su B. Seoul C. sociology/2 D. June 13/Sep. 8/ – E. Anyang F. dismissal
171. A. An Yong Kun B. Inha C. ind./3 D. June/June 19/ – E. Anyang F. dismissal
172. A. Lee Jae Song B. Inha C. industrial science/3 D. June/June 19/ – E. Anyang F. dismissal
173. A. Hong Song Bok B. Inchon C. – D. May 17/June 19/July 6 E. Anyang F. –
174. A. Kim Song Jae B. Kukmin C. – /2 D. July/June 19/July 6 E. – F. –
175. A. Han Song Chon B. Jong Shin C. – /4 D. July/June 19/July 6 E. – F. –
176. A. Jae Jong Won B. Seoul C. geography/3 D. July/June 19/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
177. A. Yun Yo Un B. Soong Jun C. law/3 D. – E. Anyang F. dismissal
178. A. Park Kwang Sun B. Seoul C. history/3 D. May 17/June 19/July 6 E. Seoul F. dismissal
179. A. Soh Chol Yong B. – C. – D. July/June 19/July 6 E. Seoul F. dismissal
180. A. Park Jun Shik B. Seoul C. economics/4 D. – /June 19/July 6 E. Anyang F. dismissal
181. A. Chang Man Chol B. Seoul C. – D. May 17/June 19/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
182. A. Yun Sung Su B. Sung Kyun Kwan C. metal engineering/3 D. June/June 19/July E. Seoul F. dismissal
183. A. Lee Sung Whan B. Korea C. economics/4 D. May 17/July/ – E. Seoul F.
184. A. Lee Kyong Hee B. Seoul C. mathematics/2 D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F. –
185. Park Hung Kuk B. Seoul C. history/ – D. June 18/July 15/ E. Seoul F.
186. A. Lee Min Ho B. Seoul C. history/ – D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
187. A. Lee Nan Hee B. Sung Kyun Kwan C. Korean literature/ – D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
188. A. Lee Pom Yong B. Seoul C. law/4 D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
189. A. Choi Yong Son B. Seoul C. philosophy/ – D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
190. A. Yu Dae Gi B. Seoul C. philosophy/ – D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
191. A. Kim Sei Won B. Hanyang C. ind. adm./ – D. June 18/July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
192. A. Son Ho Man B. Kyung Pook C. history/3 D. May 17/ – / – E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
193. A. Park Jong Dok B. Kyung Pook C. /3 D. May 17/ – / – E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
194. A. Lee Kyo Jong B. Seoul C. law/2 D. /July 15/ – E. Seoul F.
195. A. Kim Jong Won B. Seoul C. agrology/3 D. /July 15/ – E. Anyang F. –
196. A. Hwang In Ho B. – C. D. middle of June / – / July 19 E. Seoul F. 20-year impr.
197. A. Kim Byong Kon B. Seoul C. economics/4 D. July 1/ Sep. 4/July E. Anyang F. dismissal
198. A. Soh Chang Sok B. Yonsei C. mechanical engineering/4 D. May 17/July 8/ – E. F. two-week suspension from school
199. A. Kim Yong Whan B. Yonsei C. Dental College D. May 17/June 26/ – E. – F. –
200. A. Kim Chol Gi B. Yonsei C. philosophy/2 D. May 17/June 26/ – E. – F. –
201. A. Lee Hong Jae B. Yonsei C. – D. May 17/ / – E. F. –
202. A. Chae Man Su B. Seoul C. law/4 D. May 17/July 3/ – E. – F. –
203. A. La Byong Shik B. Seoul C. Korean history/4 D. May 17/July 3/ – E. – F. –
204. A. Kim Chin Su B. Seoul C. – D. June 18/ – / – E. – F. –
205. A. Chon Un Hwi B. Korea C. – D. – E. – F. –
206. A. Choi Kyu Yol B. Korea C. German literature D. – / Sep. 26/ – E. Seoul F. released
207. A. Chu Kyong Sok B. Korea C. – D. May/Aug. 26/ – E. Seoul F. released
208. A. Yun Jong Whan B. Korea C. adm. D. – E. Seoul F. –
209. A. Kim Jung Gi B. Korea C. Chinese literature/3 D. – E. Seoul F. –
210. A. Kim Pong Oo B. Kyunghee C. English literature/3 D. Aug. 3/ – /Aug. 20 E. Seoul F. 3-year impr.
211. A. Whang Song Kun B. Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies/3 D. Aug. 3/ /Aug. 20 E. Seoul F. –
212. A. Choi Sang Tae B. Kwangun Engineering C. ind./3 D. June 20/ Sep. 6/ – E. F. released
213. A. Kim Jung Tong B. Dongkuk C. – D. June 3/ / Aug. 20 E. F. –
214. A. Yang Tae Yol B. Seoul C. ind./ – D. May 17/Aug. 14/ – E. F. released
215. A. Park Sung Tae B. Chungang C. politics/ – D. Sep. 2/ /Sep. 20 E. Anyang F. –
216. A. Chong Hyong So B. Kyunghee C. medical/1 D. Sep. 7/ – / – E. – F. –
217. A. Kim Kyong B. Kyunghee C. English/3 D. Sep. 7/ – / E. – F. –
218. A. Choi Nak Pom B. Kyunghee C. /2 D. Sep. 7/ / – E. – F. –
219. A. Kim Jae Kwon B. Kyunghee C. Korean literature/2 D. Sep. 7/ – / – E. F. –
220. A. Kim Yun Oh B. Mokwon C. D. Sep. 7/ – / – E. F. –
221. A. Kim Koh Song B. Yonsei C. divinity/2 D. Sep. 16/ /Oct. 8 E. F. –
222. A. Ro Yong Min B. Yonsei C. ind. adm./3 D. Sep. 17/ /Oct. 8 E. F. 20-day detention
223. A. Kong Yu Sang B. Yonsei C. ind. adm./2 D. Sep. 16/ /Oct. 8 E. F. 20-day detention
224. A. Oh Won Shik B. Yonsei C. D. Sep. 16/Sep. 20/ E. F. 20-day detention
225. A. Koh Kyong Dae B. Yonsei C. history/4 D. Sep. 15/Sep. 20/ E. F. –
226. A. Kim Chin Tae B. Keimyung C. economics/2 D. May /Sep. 20/July E. F. 3-year impr.
227. A. Kim Kun Shik B. Keimyung C. economics/3 D. end of May / /July E. F. 2-year impr.
228. A. Im Chin Ho B. Keimyung C. Korean literature/2 D. end of May/ /July E. F. 2-year impr.
229. A. Kwon O Kuk B. Keimyung C. English literature/3 D. end of May/ / E. F. 2-year impr.
230. A. Bae Sol Nam B. Keimyung C. ind. adm./ D. E. F. 1-year impr.
231. A. Bae Hee Jin B. Keimyung C. D. June/ – / – E. Taegu F. 4-month impr.
232. A. Lee Hyon Kun B. Kyung Pook C. philosophy/3 D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 2-year impr.
233. A. Ham Jong Ho B. Kyung Pook C. – D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 2-year impr.
234. A. Park Jong Dok B. Kyung Pook C. D. June/ / E. F. 6-month impr.
235. A. Kim Jae Ho B. Yeungnam C. Korean literature/3 D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 6 month impr.
236. A. Pang Hwi Chol B. Dongkuk C. /2 D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 6-month impr.
237. A. Chong I Kun B. Seoul C. postgraduate D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 3-year impr.
238. A. Oh In Doo B. Seoul C. philosophy/4 D. June/ / E. Taegu F. 3-year impr.
239. A. Oh Sei Dom B. Seoul C. linguistics/4 D. Sep./ /beginning of Oct. F. Seoul F.
240. A. Im Ju Hee B. Seoul C. /4 D. – E. F. stay
241. A. an-Hee Dae B. Korea C. law/4 D. Sep. 15/ / – E. E.
242. A. Park Hee Suk B. Red Cross Nursing School C. /2 D. Sep. 27/ / E. F.
243. A. Chang Yong Hee B. Red Cross Nursing School C. /2 D. – E. F.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Economy Depends Largely on Foreign Capital

The south Korean economy s falling deeper into the abyss of srious stagnation and bankruptcy as years go by.

The gross national production of south Korea decreased by 4.3% in the first half of last year as against the same period of the previous year.

In this period stagnation and depression were further deepened in various domains of the economy and last June alone production dropped 36.4% in veneer, 26% in machinery, 25.7% in textiles and 15.5% in shoes.

Production sharply went down in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to register a growth of minus 13.2%.

As a result, the economic growth rate in the first half of last year hit the lowest level ever since the Bank of Korea started collecting statistics on the gross national product for every three months.

Economic depression was further accelerated in the latter half of last year. In July the production of the manufacturing enterprises was 2.9% below the meagre figures of June and in August the industrial output dropped 2.4% below that in the same period of the previous year.

A 30% decrease in rice harvest following a drop in barley harvest brought about a sharp reduction in grain production.

This serious economic bankruptcy in south Korea is an inevitable outcome of the Seoul authorities' policy of dependence upon the outside forces.

Today the south Korean economy is dependent upon foreign countries notably the United States and Japan for most of its raw materials, equipment and even consumer goods.

The state-owned Korea Development Bank July 5, 1979, signed a 600 million-dollar syndicated Eurodollar credit with a group of 59 foreign banks from the U.S., Europe and Japan. The loan was doubled from the initial target to become the largest commercial bank loan ever taken out by a developing Asian country. As a result, south Korea's foreign commercial borrowings last year amounted to almost 1.2 billion dollars.

South Korea's total foreign borrowings, both public and commercial, reached 4.5 billion dollars in 1978. According to World Bank figures, the total loan induction of about 4.5 billion dollars a year in the next three years would raise south Korea's debt service ratio from 10.7% to 12-13% in the early 1980's.

In the lump, in the total amount of the foreign capital induced into south Korea, the United States represents 28%, Japan 21% and member nations of the European Community 21.5%. International financial establishments supplied 16.5% of the foreign capital and other countries only 13%.

As of the end of 1978, the foreign debts of south Korea exceeded 10,056 million dollars.

To finance the growing deficit and debt service, U.S. government working papers estimated that even assuming future real export growth of 15% a year south Korea would require a gross capital inflow of $14 billion over the period 1976-1980. This is a large amount of capital to mobilize over the next five years, and some U.S. government analysis doubt that south Korea can raise it. Private direct investment on the scale required is out of the question. Paring down imports only translate into an equal or greater sacrifice of exports, and no improvement in south Korea's trade balance.

South Korea's export itself is dependent on foreign capital. In brief, south Korea's pattern of export-oriented growth fueled by foreign capital, the source of her past prosperity, is also the source of her present malaise. Foreign capital financed 45% of investment in the first two five-year plans.

The basic structural features of south Korea's export-oriented industry high dependence on imported raw materials, energy and intermediate products and low value-added component leave it relatively little room to maneuver when terms of trade deteriorate.

South Korea can do little here. Her textile industry spins and weaves imported cotton; her steel mills and shipyards work on imported ore and scrap iron; her swimmills process imported lumber; her electronics industry assembles imported components. All her industries run on imported energy. Buoyant export markets could absorb the pass-through of higher imported factor costs; today's recession-bound markets cannot. The twin blows of falling terms of trade and export depression leave the south Korean economy with diminishing capacity to earn the foreign exchange needed to service the country's growing external debt burden. As the situation escapes the south Korean authorities' control, south Koreans may wryly recall an old Chinese saying:

He has so many fice that he doesn't itch anymore; He has so many debts that he doesn't worry anymore.

South Korea is headed for default on her debts abroad and economic chaos at home.

For two years, 1975 and 1976, south Korea has been caught between rising costs for her vital imports, mainly oil and raw materials and declining foreign markets for her exports. The result has been $4 billion in trade deficits during the 1974-1975 period. The trade deficits have led to massive borrowing by the south Koreans on the assumption that their problems were temporary. In the last three years, south Korea has borrowed almost $4 billion net from overseas sources.

South Korea's external borrowing increased by 96% in 1975 over the previous year. Although U.S. officials are not talking about it publicly, this phenomenal increase in south Korean foreign debts become "a very real worry" within the State and Treasury bureaucracies. The debt outstanding shot up from $3.3 billion in 1973 to $5.9 billion in 1975.

Today south Korea is saddled with foreign loans reaching somewhere far above 20,000 million dollars.

The dollar crisis and the oil crisis of the capitalist world are accelerating the bankruptcy of south Korean industry. Restrictions on import enforced in the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries for the defence of the dollar and for its protection of domestic industry has made 26 export-oriented textile enterprises of south Korea suspend production close down and brought 11 enterprises to bankruptcy, bringing 276 trading enterprises to bankruptcy during six months.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (1)

"Remember What Crippled My Body"

Introduced here are tales by Korean A-bomb victims in Hiroshima Prefecture of their excruciating experiences. Their tales are collected by the Association of the Korean Victims of an Atomic Air Raid of Hiroshima Prefecture and published in a book form in 1979 under the title of "The A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori (traditional costume)". The Korean people were once called "a people clad in white".

The book, 272 pages, is available at the office of the Association of the Korean Victims of an Atomic Air Raid of Hiroshima.

Follow excerpts

—o— o—

Li Yong Sun, 64 years old, male,
19-1405, Motomachi, Hiroshima City (present address);
Ponggok-dong, Nongsu-myon, Kimchon county, N. Kyongsang Prov., S. Korea; Bombed at Ushida-machi, Hiroshima City; inoccupation

Forced to Work As Coal Miners

I lost the thumb of my right hand. I was forcibly taken to Japan and compelled to work. Then, I lost my thumb. I was even atom bombed and I became unable to work.

There was nothing joyous or cheerful in my life. When I recall the past, only words of grudge are on the tip of my tongue.

I was born in 1915 as the youngest child at Ponggok-dong, Nongsu-myon, Kimchon county, North Kyongsang Province (south Korea). However much we harvested rice, it was taken away as tax. We were unable to eat enough. Our meal consisted of 90% of barley and 10% of rice. We ate mugwort dropwort and even soybean leaves.

All the village people were poor. When children became 7 years old, it was natural for them to work. Hardly any of us went to school. Only 4-5 went to school in my village. I was also unable to go to school. I learnt letters a little bit from my friends. I couldn't read difficult Chinese characters.

In the town of Kimchon county there were many Japanese. Japanese policemen sometimes visited my village far from the town in a patrol duties. They put on airs rattling their sabers. Whenever we heard the rattling sound of sabers we felt scared and hid ourselves.

We had to do general house cleaning work two times a year. On that occasion 4-5 Japanese policemen came and went the round of the houses one by one. If they found anything disagreeable, they kicked and beat us.

As policemen didn't understand the Korean language, they took a Korean interpreter with them. Even this interpreter ruffled it out.

It was probably in 1930 that we were forced to use Japanese names. My family came to use "Takahashi" as our Japanese name.

After the Manchurian Incident (1939), Japanese policemen came to our village looking for men who could work in Japan. At the outset they recruited applicants, but later they forcibly took away able-bodied Koreans as labor draftees. Many people in our village were forced to go to Japan. In time, they came to my house. The officer of my village suddenly came to my house and ordered me to go Kimchon on the next day. I didn't have enough time to exchange words of farewell with my family. It was 1944. I was 22 years old and I had a 4-year old and a two-year old daughter. My father was dead and my elder brother had been taken to Japan. Working on the farm, I supported my wife and my children. If I was taken to Japan, my family would lose their bread winner. But they could do nothing to keep me. If they had done so, what would have happen to them.

About 150 Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan from Kimchon county. It was spring if I remember right. I was taken to the Hagimori mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Many Injured People

Almost all of the miners there were Koreans. They were formed into groups of 10-15 miners. We buddied together in a hut. A Japanese overseer was assigned to each group. At night, another man came to keep a watch on us.

Our work began at 4 o'clock in the morning and ended in the evening. We had lunch in a pit. The pits at the Hagimori mines were narrow that we dug coal, bending our knees and bowing our heads. The work was hard. We ate rice mixed with barley. We were completely exhausted after work. We had a holiday in a month, but we were not allowed to go out. We were unable to load on the job, though it was hard.

The place where coal was heaped up was divided and the names of the miners were put there in order that the overseers might know the amount of coal dug by each miner. We were forced to dig 5-6 truck loads of coal a day.

I had never worked in a mine before, and it felt scared when I entered a pit with a lantern.

Somehow we knew that some body died, though all of us tried not to talk about such matters. Some fled. However, if they were captured, they were half-killed. I used to see our fellow miners falling unconscious and being taken away from the office. Their faces were swollen and were bleeding. They looked dead. Whenever I saw them, I couldn't bring myself to decide to flee. We were beaten almost daily.

Toward the end of the year I was taken to Japan, my family was also brought here. I thought that it would be easy for me to flee if I was alone.

Three years had passed since I was brought to the mines. Suddenly the pit collapsed. A big stone fell on my right thumb. The bone of my thumb was crushed. I was taken to a doctor. He amputated my thumb, saying if not, I would lose my hand. It took a half year for the thumb to be completely cured. I asked the mine operators to permit me to leave the mine, because I couldn't work because of the loss of my thumb. I was offered a job as a coal loader at Ujina, Hiroshima and I came to Hiroshima Prefecture.

My work was to carry two baskets of coals at a time. The wage was higher than that I had earned at the mines, but the job was also very hard. I was stiff and felt pain in the shoulders. At low tide, the gangway became steep and it was very bad for me to go up the gangway with baskets of coal on my shoulders.

It was 1944 that Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. at Fukuro-cho was bombed. Our home was faced the company building across the street. We sheltered ourselves in a dugout for the first time. Seeing that we felt uneasy, my brother living in Ushida, urged us to move there, saying that it would be safer there.

Four Korean families lived in one house. In this situation five of us all had to live in a small three-mat room. Next summer, we moved to a 6-mat room. Then, we were ordered to go here and there to dig dugouts. So, I was unable to do my job. Meals were insufficient and I used to barter rationed sugar with rice. As my wife was with the fourth baby, I went to various places in search of rice for her. When I returned home with maize as I was unable to get rice, I found my wife to have given birth to a boy. It was July 31. One week later, we met that dreadful day. Aug. 6 (Hiroshima was atom-bombed).

Life in A-Bomb Slum

Early in the morning, air-raid alarms were sounded. The alarms were cleared soon, and then my two daughters went to the elementary school. My wife, the third daughter, a nursing baby and I were at home. When my wife was preparing breakfast, I saw a blue flash in the west window. The ceiling collapsed and everything around us became black covered with dust and soot. My wife and children hid themselves in a shelter near my house. My two daughters returned from school, weeping. We escaped from there and went to a hill in the back of our house, as the flames had spread near us.

We saw the black smoke rising from the city. The eldest daughter was injured on her back but it was not a serious one. The face of my eldest son held in my wife's arms was stained black with soot.

Many people came up the hill one after another. They were all injured. Some of them had their skin peeled off and hanging down. Some people had their hair burnt and frizzled. Almost of those who were dead had swollen bodies.

Injured people continued coming up the hill in a line throughout the day. When we went over the hill to the east where Nakayama Station on the Geibi line was located, we found many people fleeing to the station. In the evening we went down the hill. We stayed in a dugout, as houses were all destroyed. The dugout was filled with the injured. There were over 100 injured people.

There was no doctor there. We mushed cucumbers and applied it to the burns instead of medicine. The burns was infested with maggots. Many died there. We lived in the dugout for one week to 10 days, when one day the chief of the town association took a 16-17-year-old boy. He was a grandchild of my cousin, who was living with my cousin. They separated at the time of the bombing. He was burned under a crushed bridge. His left thighbone was broken and he was badly burnt. He didn't live even a week. We buried him on the hill. We stayed at the dugout for 20 days. As my brother's family were also safe, we lived together for a month.

Hearing that our country had been liberated on Aug. 15, many Koreans returned to the homeland.

After the war I eked out our living by carrying rice for black-market operators for 7-8 years. After unemployment relief projects began in my wife and I worked on road construction sites.

In about 10 years I was unable to work as I felt languid because of the delayed effect of radiation. Even when I was doing hard work at the mines, I never fell ill.

After I was bombed, I lost all my teeth in less than a year. Until then I had no bad tooth. This caused gastric ulcer and I underwent an operation in 1951. Then, I came to be on the dole.

It troubles me to think of it. Livelihood assistance was scanty. I forgot how long I was on the dole.

It was 1956 that we moved to a shed on the bank of the Ota River in Motomachi, called the A-bombed slums. My wife and the eldest daughter working at a pinball house or at a furniture factory supported our family.

I have 7 children from 40 to 23 years old. Now I lived with my wife and the youngest son. My wife, 65 years old, is still working on road construction sites.

What the Japanese government gives to us is ¥16,500 (monthly) as allowances for health care. But an oldage pension is not available. The Japanese government had forcibly taken us to this country, but it refuses to take proper care of us. At no moment of our stay here have we experienced happiness. The Japanese government should take relief measures.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings · "Mt. Paekdu" By Chang Jae Sik

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Feb. 1

* A Milton Obote, President of the Republic of Uganda, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council. Noting that the question of Korean reunification is a very important one, the Ugandan president stressed that Korea must be reunified into one and the Ugandan People's Congress, government and people fully support the line and proposals for the reunification of Korea.

Feb. 3

* Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, met DPRK ambassador to his country Li Hyong Yon. Supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the Rwandan president stressed that the government of Rwanda would as ever support eternally, invariably and firmly the national reunification policies set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Feb. 4

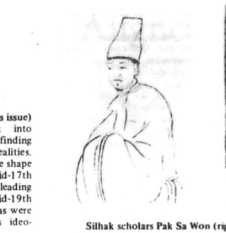
* Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India, met the government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier So Gwan Hi on a visit to India. Saying that the great successes of Korea in industry and agriculture give a great encouragement to the advancing Indian people, the Indian president laid stress on further developing the political, economic and trade relations between India and Korea.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Cultural History (40)

Silhak Thoughts (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

Appearance of Silhak School



Silhak scholars Pak Sa Won (right), Hong Dae Yong (left)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Silhak means inquiring into "practical science" and finding truth through the study of realities. *Silhak* thought began to take shape in Korea from the mid-17th century and continued a leading ideological trend until the mid-19th century when reformist ideas were introduced as a bourgeois ideological trend.

Silhak made its appearance, reflecting the scientific and cultural traditions of Korea, acute contradictions at the end of the feudal age and changes in Korea's relations with other countries.

Silhak is marked by the basic purpose it sought to achieve. *Silhak* scholars opposed empty theory and talk about Chu-tzu's philosophy which had become extremely reactionary toward the end of the feudal age, and pursued studies beneficial and helpful to the prosperity and development of the feudal state by exploring truth about real things or through practice. Thus, the objects of their studies covered politics, economy, military affairs, science, technology, literature, arts and other fields as well as Korean civilization, history, geography, language and customs. *Silhak* scholars studied the land, tax and caste systems, measures for national defence, trade policy and like, criticized the irrational systems which had caused extremely acute social contradictions, and expressed their views regarding some badly needed reforms. *Silhak* scholars excessively respected Confucian writings, which were the basis of the thought of the ruling classes. But, they criticized from their own class standpoint the then rulers who ignored the history and cultural traditions of their own country and were seeped victims in flunkeyism. *Silhak* scholars also developed progressive trends in the medieval philosophy of Korea.

In the field of literature and arts, they reflected new developments among the people and realistically portrayed and criticized the typical corrupt rulers. Thus, they contributed to the development of literature and arts in those days.

According to the stages of its development, *Silhak* can be classified into three types—*Silhak* in the 16th-17th centuries represented by Li Su Gwang (1563–1629), Han Paek Kyom (1552–1615), Kim Yul (1580–1658), Ryu Hyong Won (1622–1672); the *Silhak* thought of the end of the 17th-mid-18th centuries were Li Ik (1681–1763), his disciple Hong Dae Yong (1731–1783), Pak Sa Won (1737–1805), Pak Che Ka (1750–1805); the *Silhak* thought of the first half of the 19th century were Chong Yak Yong (1762–1836), Choe Han Gi (1803–1879), Li Gyu Gyong (1788–?), etc.

Li Su Gwang contributed to the establishment of foundations of the *Silhak* school of thought. Criticizing the vain speculative Chu-tzu theory, he insisted that any valid studies should seek the truth of real things. Namely, the aim of study should be to get to the truth of things and to improve the living of the people, on the basis of knowledge acquired through study. His view became the theoretical and ideological foundation of the *Silhak* school of thought. His studies were wide-ranged, covering astronomy, meteorology, geography, biology, medicine, technique, politics, philosophy, history, linguistics, literature, art, religion, matter of shelter, food and clothing. Some of his views are worthy of special attention.

Reffering to heaven he said that heaven was part of nature, adding that "heaven has no form and space above the earth is heaven." So saying, he criticized idealistic viewpoints and religious illusions that heaven was some supernatural existence.

He opposed the separation of knowledge from action and insisted that knowledge should be used to make life abundant.

Ryu Hyon Won also played an important role in establishing the ideological and theoretical foundation of the *Silhak* school of thought.

He devoted himself to studies throughout his life and suggested many social and political reforms in wide-ranged areas including politics, economy, military affairs, culture, etc.

In his work, he presented the principles of social reforms, politics, economy, military affairs and social status and grounded his views by giving views of past scholars and presenting historical materials.

Inheriting the progressive ideology and scientific method of Ryu Hyong Won, Li Ik systematized the *Silhak* school of thought. Devoting himself to study and to the education of his followers, he wrote many excellent works such as the *Songhojip* (52 volumes) and the *Songhosaseolyusun* (10 volumes).

He developed a scientific view on the theory of knowledge. He said: "man's consciousness is positive, and differs from animal sense. As man has consciousness, he can discriminate one thing from another and recognize the world around him and can correctly evaluate it. So, man is said to be the lord of all creation."

He also made clear that man's sense is due to the function of brain. The philosophical thought of Li Ik was progressive, and was based on materialistic views on many things.

Li Ik presented a progressive outlook on social and political affairs. His interpretation was: Six "vermin" cause social ills and obstruct the development of production. By the six "vermin" he meant 1) the caste system; 2) *Kwago* (state examination); 3) the family lineage system; 4) superstitious beliefs, 5)priest hood and 6) the drones of society.

He also criticized inequality in landownership; social discrimination between the aristocratic class and the common people; lineage; descent system of servants, discrimination between bastards and sons of one's legal wife; corrupt customs of respecting literary men and despising military men; and the evil influence of factional strife.

The *Silhak* thought of Li Ik was succeeded by An Hyon Bok (1678–1752), Li Jun Hwan (1690–1773), Sin Hu Tam. His thought also had an influence upon Chong Yak Yong and U Ha Yong.

As Opposed to Confucianism

Hong Dae Yong was one of the representative *Silhak* scholars. Based on his rich knowledge on natural science, he positively struggled against the idealism of Confucianism. He studied astronomy, geography, mathematics, calendars and presented excellent views on politics, economy, military affairs, education. He was in particular well versed in astronomy and mathematics.

He developed progressive materialistic views of nature. He maintained that the earth is round and the earth is one of the planets, and that is in constant motion. He also had a materialistic view on the theory of knowledge. He insisted the man acquired knowledge by reacting to facts of the external world through his sensory organs. He stressed the importance of action and practice.

Based on this materialistic viewpoint, he denied superstitions and criticized the religious doctrines of Catholicism, Buddhism, etc. Positive opinion was also presented by him on social reforms. Referring to the cause of poverty of the country, he said this was because the aristocrats disregarded workers and were absorbed in the pursuit of personal enjoyment. He insisted on the need to carry out reforms in the unreasonable social system and punish the drones of society. He positively stood for the independence of the country and called for the strengthening of national defence, proposed theories on fortifications and the manufacture of weapons.

Criticism of Aristocrats

Pak Sa Won was also one of the representative *Silhak* scholars. He was not only an excellent *Silhak* scholar but also a great literary man of Korea. He was conversant with astronomy, history, geography, economy, literature, music and wrote many works most of which were banned. On the indestructibility of matters, he said as follows.

"Everything which has a shape, has its substance. Even after its shape disappear, its substance remains. When a tree burns, its shape is lost, iron melts, water flows, soil crumbles and lose its shape, but their substance will not be lost."

His philosophical viewpoint had strong dialectic features. His argument was: everything in the natural world is in constant motion and in the course of its motion an old thing is replaced by a new one. He made clear the scientific truth that the origin of sense is matter, sense and consciousness are the products of the sensory organs which reflect matter.

He insisted on the need to inherit and develop the excellent tradition of Korea and opposed flunkyism. He also criticized a religious world outlook this world is but a place of passage as contrary to facts and rules. He rejected the theory of Creation and the theory of Heaven and Hell of Cathoricism as absurd and unscientific. He disclosed the hypocritical morals the aristocrats advocated. He made the following proposals for the love of his homeland and for the good of the people; a series of reforms for the development of agriculture; liberation of servants; abolition of the feudal system of social caste; necessity of trade with foreign countries and adoption of advanced scientific techniques.

In literary theory, too, he maintained a materialistic stand and stressed the inseparability of art from reality. It suggested a realistic method of creation.

Other *Silhak* scholars of the 18th century were Ryu Su Won (1694–1755), Sin Kyong Jun (1712–1781), Ui Paek Kyu (1727–1798), Li Kung Ik (1736–1806), Li Dok Mu (1737–1806), Ryu Dok Kong (1748–?).

Chong Yak Yong was a master of the *Silhak* school of learning in the 19th century. He was really a encyclopedic scholar having a deep knowledge of mathematics, dynamics, optics, physiology, medicine, physics, astronomy, history, legislation, politics, economy, literature, military, etc. He left 500 volumes behind him.

His ideology on social reforms and philosophy were almost the same as those of *Silhak* scholars of the 18th century.

His dialectic view is noteworthy among his philosophical ideas. Nothing is immutable on earth and in deep space; motion and change occur by antagonisms between the positive and the negative. He thought that change and development is the universal truth common to everything and every phenomenon of nature and society.

Chong Yak Yong suggested many progressive ideas on social and political affairs. He criticized the ruling system oppressing the people in those days, saying that people did not exist for the rulers but the rulers existed for the people. He insisted that the officials and kings who were not supported by people should be replaced. He branded the exploiters as "robbers."

His assertion on economic affairs was: only those who cultivate can own rice fields, joint ownership of lands, joint cultivation, distribution according to labor.

From his dialectic philosophical ideology, he rejected all religious and mysterious ideas, superstitions and fatalism.

Choe Han Gi was also one of the representative *Silhak* scholars of the mid-19th century. He advocated bourgeois democracy and a constitutional monarchy of the West and tried to compromise *Silhak* thought with reformist ideas.

Silhak scholars tried to explain the actual world and consciousness on the basis of this dialectic method. They were forerunners in that they strived to turn the attention of scholars from "ethical and moral questions" to the study of natural science and political and economic affairs. They can be said to be social reformers calling for reforms in the feudal system of inequality and in its inhuman caste system. They rejected flunkyism and strived to overcome the social and economic backwardness of their country. However their ideology was not free from their social, historical and class limitations of their country.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

Feb. 5

* Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic met Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, head of the government delegation of the DPRK on a visit to Bulgaria to participate in the 11th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK. Referring to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries, President Todor Zhivkov stated that Bulgaria would actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, their supreme national task, and the Korean people would enjoy invariable support and solidarity from the Bulgarian people in the future, too.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned Countries scheduled in New Delhi.

Feb. 6

* A delegation of the KCNA headed by Song Bong Sun left Pyongyang by plane to attend a meeting of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned news agencies pool to be held in India.

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Hyul left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

Feb. 7

* Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, special envoy of President Kim Il Sung. Noting that the friendly relations between India and Korea are favourably developing, the prime minister stressed that the two countries should as ever closely cooperate with each other within the ranks of the non-aligned movement to further strengthen and develop this movement. **(KCNA)**

Birth of Social Democratic Party

The 6th Congress of the Korean Democratic Party (KDP) was held in Pyongyang from Jan. 28 to 29

At the congress, Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, delivered a report on the work of the central committee to the party congress.

The congress summed up the work of the Central Committee of the KDP and decided to reorganize the KDP into the Korean Social Democratic Party.

It decided to revise the programme and rules of the party and elected the central committee of the party of 55 members and the central auditing commission of the party of five members.

Here are gist of the report by Ryom Guk Ryol and full text of the revised party programme.

Report on Work of C.C., KDP (gist)

Pointing out that in the past period the Korean democratic party undertook an important role in the accomplishment of the nation-wide cause of the building of a new democratic fatherland and the peaceful reunification of the country and creditably discharged its duty, the reporter stressed. This was possible because it has always steadfastly maintained the national independent and democratic stand, holding high the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who wisely leads all political parties, public organisations and people of all walks of life of the country to advance hand in hand in unity under the banner of the democratic national united front for the common cause of the nation.

The Workers' Party of Korea led by General Secretary Kim Il Sung, trusting the Korean Democratic Party from the beginning as a friendly party which did together the work of building a democratic state, took a concerted action with it on the democratic national united front and always shared bitters and sweets with it in the fulfilment of the common cause of the nation.

The reporter said that the basic task common to various political parties embraced in the united front in the DPRK is to actively promote socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and further strengthen bonds with the world peace-loving forces.

The reporter pointed to the task for the peaceful reunification of the country.

He said:

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point political programme of the confederal state advanced by President Kim Il Sung proceeded from the specific conditions of our country where there exist different ideologies and systems in the north and the south; it is a great programme of the shortest and most confident way of reunification and national salvation and the most fair reunification proposal acceptable to all who have national conscience and want reunification.

Our party fully supports and approves this proposal, convinced that it indicates the shortest cut to reunification and national salvation.

He further said:

To establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and accomplish the historical cause of peaceful reunification, our party will unite with the Workers' Party of Korea and with all political parties and public organisations in north and south Korea and spare no efforts to form a great national united front with all political parties, groupings and people of all strata.

The reporter pointed to the tasks for friendship and solidarity with the world progressive forces.

The most cardinal task confronting the Democratic Party at present in its external affairs is to strengthen internationalist solidarity with the democratic political parties of all countries of the world and strengthen unity and cooperation with anti-imperialist and independent forces, democratic forces and peace forces, he said, and went on.

Our party will firmly maintain its anti-imperialist and independent, and peaceful foreign policy and make active efforts to strengthen common bonds with all oppressed nations and international democratic forces of the world.

For defence of the peace and security of the world we strongly demand the dissolution of all military blocs, offsprings of the east-west cold war, and removal of the military bases.

We oppose the deployment of nuclear weapons and nuclear war which may bring a terrible scourge to mankind and demand the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons deployed in other countries including those on the Korean Peninsula by big powers and conversion of these areas into a nuclear-free zone, peace zone.

Then the reporter referred to the question of reorganizing the party and strengthening the party work.

He said:

Today's reality of our country demands our party advance its democratic programme which set the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal task in the past period as its goal to a higher socialist programme in conformity with the new demand of the socio-economic development of our country and bring to further perfection former progressive democracy to suit the demand of the development of new social relations based on unity and cooperation and switch it over to social democracy for fully guaranteeing autonomy and equality of man.

We should unite with the world people who oppose aggression and war manoeuvres of the imperialists and dominationists, defend world peace and security and advocate independence and should develop close bonds and joint struggle with the anti-war and peace movement, democratic movement and socialist movement.

To this end, we should set a new programme and reorganize the party in conformity with the demand of the times.

The reporter said that reorganizing the party today is not only a demand of the development of the present times but also a most important task confronting the party to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean Democratic Party, as a member of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland led by the Workers' Party of Korea, should jointly bear responsibility for national reunification and discharge its national duty and, for this, should further strengthen its activities at home and abroad.

The reporter said: Hence, the sixth plenary meeting of the fifth central committee of the party on May 19 last year raised the question of reorganizing the party into the Korean Social Democratic Party and refered it to the discussion of the party organisations at all levels and the party members, winning their unanimous support, and, on this basis, the new programme and rules of the party and the question of reorganizing the party are laid before this congress for deliberation.

The reporter went on:

The Korean Social Democratic Party is a mass party with national social democracy as its basic idea.

The new idea of national social democracy set forth by the party is Korean-type social democracy based on the specific conditions of our country and national peculiarities.

It, above all, aims at complete independence of the nation.

The Korean Social Democratic Party with national social democracy as its guiding idea is a party which aspires after socialist democracy for our nation, democratic socialism suited to our nation, and struggles for building a sovereign, independent, democratic and peaceful Korea under the banner of sovereignty, independence, democracy, peace and defence of human rights embodying national social democracy.

Proceeding from this the party puts forward the important tasks to maintain the independence of the country and the nation, realize democracy in political life, develop the socialist economic system, promote the well-being of the people, develop the national education and culture and arts and establish a sound socialist habit of life and, particularly, sets it forth as its main task to struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and pursue a foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship. (KCNA)

Programme of KSDP

More than a century has passed since a socialist idea came into being in the arena of history.

The socialist idea was born of the desire to liquidate all the social ills of oppressing and exploiting man and build a socialist society in which all people are free and equal.

Today social democracy based on the socialist idea is being translated into practice in diverse ways in various countries.

The Korean Social Democratic Party is guided by national social democracy suited to the historic conditions of our country and the characters of our nation.

Unlike developed capitalist countries, our country had been under the yoke of colonialism and was divided into two by the outside forces after liberation. Since then the north and the south have followed different paths.

Owing to this, the Korean people who had fought for a long time for national sovereignty and independence have not yet completely solved their national question.

Our national question is to achieve the complete sovereignty and independence of the country by rejecting the interference of the alien forces and realizing national sovereignty and to unite the north and the south, separated from each other, as one nation.

No task is more urgent and important for our people than the solution of this national question.

Therefore, social democracy in our country should be national social democracy, whose underlying principle is to realise the independence of our nation.

Our national social democracy is the political idea of realizing the independence of the nation and, furthermore, aiming at a socialist society in which the freedom and equality of all people are ensured and their personality and character are respected.

In our national social democracy, socialism and democracy are not separate things but form an integral whole.

Originally, socialism is democratic and democracy is socialistic.

Our national social democracy is socialist democracy for our nation and democratic socialism suited to our nation.

Hence, our party puts up as its basic political assertion sovereignty, independence, democracy, peace and defence of human rights, in which national social democracy is embodied.

Sovereignty, independence, democracy, peace and defence of human rights are our ultimate fighting goal and banner of struggle to solve our national question, realise socialism and democracy in Korea and accomplish the cause of human emancipation.

They correspond with the main trend of the present time opposing domination and subjugation, aspiring after sovereignty and independence, rejecting dictatorship and war and desiring democracy and peace.

Herein lies the national-historic and international necessity of national social democracy, the guiding idea of our party.

Our national social democracy is fundamentally distinguished from liberal democracy and fascism and essentially different from national egoism and national chauvinism.

It is a democratic and internationalist idea in which the national duty is combined with the international duty in conformity with the present condition of the world where people live with a national state as the unit.

In order to realize the idea of national social democracy and build a sovereign, independent, democratic and peaceful Korea, our party announces its programme as follows:

1. To firmly maintain the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation by thoroughly rejecting the interference of alien forces and dependence upon them, independently formulating all lines and policies, solving everything with its own efforts and exercising complete sovereignty in internal and external activity.
2. To consolidate a democratic political system under which all political parties are represented in power and fully ensure equal political rights, freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and religious activity and human rights to all citizens.
3. To consolidate and develop the socialist economic system in which the initiatives of the state, cooperatives and individuals are closely combined with each other and the democratic economic management system in which the working masses are masters, make the national economy independent and modernized at an accelerated tempo and build an economic power commensurate with socialist society.
4. To systematically increase the national income and enforce the distribution of income according to the quality and quantity of work done to promote people's well-being in a proportionate way, expand various public welfare facilities and develop the systems of free medical care, social insurance and social security to let all the members of society enjoy a happy life of plenty.
5. To further develop the compulsory free education system and constantly improve the content and method of Juche-based education to train more competent cadres of the nation contributing to the cause of national social democracy and encourage scientific research to place science and technology on a world level in the near future.
6. To bring about a more brilliant efflorescence and development of socialist national culture and art and make literature and art contribute to the development and prosperity of the country and to the perfection of personal character and serve the people better.
7. To establish a sound socialist, democratic way of life in the whole society, cultivate lofty ethics and morals and make all citizens respect, cooperate and unite with each other in accordance with the democratic norms of social life.
8. To maintain the line of self-reliance in defending with our own armed forces the power of the people and the gains of the nation from foreign aggression and pursue the policy of self-reliance in national defence.
9. To force the U.S. troops occupying south Korea to withdraw, remove military confrontation between the north and the south and realise a grand nation-wide united front in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.
10. To pursue the foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and non-alignment to develop friendly relations with all countries which respect the sovereignty of our nation, to support and encourage the struggle of the peoples of all countries opposed to imperialism and aspiring after independence, socialism, democracy and peace and to promote the bonds of friendship with democratic political parties and organizations of all countries.

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